

MRS. J. M. JOLLY'S MISFORTUNES

Murdered Man's Widow Loses Her Home.

ESCAPE ONLY WITH CLOTHES.

Petersburg Has a Noah That is Long Building His Ark—Discussing the Proposed Line to Clearmont.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 2.—Special.—Mrs. W. M. Jolly, of Dinwiddie county, who was killed by a runaway horse, several weeks ago, lost her home and all its contents by fire last night. Mrs. Jolly with her three little children were asleep in the house and were aroused by the stifling smoke. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved and the other buildings on the premises had caught before assistance could arrive.

Mrs. Jolly and her children escaped uninjured, but brought nothing from the house with them save the clothes they wore. In the smoke-house was a thousand pounds of meat, which was totally lost. The neighbors of Mrs. Jolly are making efforts to restore as far they can, the serious loss she has sustained. A few weeks ago when Mr. Kuhnke lost everything he had by fire, an appeal was made to the citizens of Petersburg and so generous was the response that he received two hundred dollars in money and clothes enough for his family for two or three years. The people will hardly be less generous in this case.

ANOTHER NOAH.

Late last spring an old man commenced the building of a boat about thirty feet long on the banks of the Appomattox river just opposite the U. S. depot. He is still hammering away in the hope of completing his work by next spring.

"Noah," as the old man has been called, lives in a little house he built on the bank and seems to enjoy life. He has a married daughter, Mrs. C. Chesterfield, who lives with her until last year. Being a sailor he says he intends to spend the rest of his life on his water. His boat will be launched as soon as it is completed, and the old man will leave for Boston.

He was born in Massachusetts and celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last month.

THE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The advocates of municipal ownership say that not only will the city not consider the question of selling its Water Works, but that in a few years it will own its own plant, including the city.

The capitalists of Garyville, in Prince George county, and others interested in the matter, will meet to-morrow week to discuss the proposed new railroad from Petersburg to Clearmont.

The health officers of Petersburg have issued a notice that no children who have not been properly vaccinated will be allowed to attend the public schools.

Fitzhugh Carter, confined at the Fitchburg hospital, died last night. He was sent to jail to-day for six months.

THE WATER WORKS.

The Common Council, at its meeting last night, transacted its usual routine business. On account of the absence from the city of the chairman of the Public Property Committee, the proposition to buy the city's water-works was not brought up.

There are now 45 cases of smallpox in Prince George county. The officials have sent letters to the representatives of the county in the Legislature asking that they have a bill passed at once to compel citizens to force the citizens to be vaccinated.

Mr. W. C. Kegan sold to-day for the trustee of Geo. W. Brooks, in bankruptcy, the stock of goods consisting of stoves, glass and hardware, to Mr. E. L. De Jure, a whole-saler, for \$10,000.

Mr. William Budd will leave tomorrow on a trip through the north.

RYAN WANTED HIS RIGHTS DEFINED

(Continued from First Page.)

charter of the Seaboard and Roanoke was granted to the State of North Carolina, the power to amend in certain instances, and such action not require the concurrent action.

JUDGE LEWIS' CONTENTION.

Judge L. L. Lewis, who has been in the city since the 1st of January, is a well-known lawyer and is certainly a man of influence. He is not a native of the city, but he is a native of the State of North Carolina, and he is a native of the county of Johnston.

Judge Lewis also contended that the constitutionality and validity of the act of the Legislature in amending the charter of the Seaboard and Roanoke was not a question of law, but a question of fact.

Mr. Bernard Carter followed Judge Lewis, and closed the argument for the Seaboard and Roanoke. The question is whether the Seaboard and Roanoke had the legal power to consolidate or be merged with any other company. Mr. Carter contended that the Seaboard and Roanoke had no power to consolidate under the charter granted by the State of North Carolina, as that State failed to reserve the right to amend or change the charter granted by it.

"We are here to determine," said Mr. Carter, "whether there is legislative authority, no matter from whence it emanates, for the consolidation of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad with any other railroad."

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Coughs Cold Grip Asthma Bronchitis Consumption

speedily cured by DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY. Its regular and continued use cures Consumption, because it kills the germs, it enriches the blood and tones up the system. Duffy's is the only whisky taxed as a medicine by the Government.

Gentlemen: I suffer with hemorrhages of the lungs and have stomach trouble and kidney complaint. Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky has helped me to live these six years. Without it six months, I would go to my grave, I believe. Very respectfully yours, J. J. COLLINS, South Seville, N. J.

Prescribed by over 7,000 doctors.

All druggists and grocers, 50c a bottle. Valuable book of information free. Get the genuine seal and label.

DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THE EVIDENCE IS NOW ALL IN

(Continued from First Page.)

and no general publicity was given to the fact that such renewal was contemplated. But the Board had the matter under consideration from last May until October. Mr. Chesterman said he held out for something like \$100,000, the renewal of the contract six years before it expired, but finally joined with others who had to deal with the matter and made the action unanimous.

PROFIT TO THE STATE.

Mr. Chesterman stated that the present contract was not unlike the others that had been in force during the last ten years. He called attention to the fact that when the State of Maine made its original contract the penalty was running the State in debt to the extent of about \$200,000 per year. Now, a handsome sum, something like \$400,000, is turned into the State treasury each year.

Company has paid to the State \$1,500,000. Major Lynn, who was superintendent before Major Helms went into office, thoroughly familiarized himself with the contract, and he has the opinion that Virginia had the best one of any Southern State.

Mr. Thacker had stated that he did not think the company's plant worth \$200,000. Mr. Chesterman said it was competent to estimate the value of the plant, but he had always had the idea that it was very valuable. It was brought out that the company pays taxes on the value of the plant.

Mr. Harman was asked if the Williams had been informed by him as to the action of the board as to securing a copy of the contract. He replied in the negative, but stated that Mr. Mosley, who was in charge of the contract, had told him and he had given the information to Mr. Mosley. As far as he knew, Mr. Mosley never copied the contract.

In one conversation with Mr. Mosley, Mr. Harman asked him if the Williams wanted to bid for the hire of the convicts, and if so, what was to be made of them. Mr. Mosley replied that he was unable to answer the question, but surmised that they might want the convicts to work on an electrical enterprise in which the firm was interested.

Mr. Folkes said at this point: "Well, I am glad they didn't get the convicts. This thing is coming to a pass when a fellow will have to go to the penitentiary to get a job of work."

Mr. Harman, continuing his statement, said the Williams had been given ample opportunity to bid if they cared to do so.

There was a desire expressed to hear the Mr. Williams who had spoken to Mr. Chesterman about the contract. It was stated that he had been in the Senate chamber earlier in the evening, and had left.

Mr. Plicher expressed himself as in favor of not renewing the contract for convict hire until two or three years before the existing contracts expire. He was in favor of advertising for bids.

The committee adjourned to meet in executive session at the call of the chairman.

Proposed New Road.

The Senate Committee on Roads met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to consider the bill to incorporate the Washington and Richmond Railway Company. This company is asking for practically the same charter as the Richmond and Washington Air Line Company (Seaboard Air Line).

The corporations are W. Brydon Tennant, J. J. Collier, Herman Ricketts, Walter Smith, John P. Wilkins, J. A. H. Junker, Mr. Starnes and C. F. Anderson. Hon. John B. Moore, of Albemarle, prepared and had the bill introduced. Mr. Flood is the patron in the Senate and Mr. Hubbard in the House.

Mr. E. D. Myers, Judge W. J. Leake and Mr. W. C. Preston were on hand to represent the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. It was decided to postpone the consideration of this measure until next Tuesday afternoon, along with the Seaboard Air Line bill.

The committee heard Messrs. W. J. Neils, of Newport News, and Thomas W. Shelton, of Norfolk, in behalf of the bill to incorporate the Hampton Roads Railway and Electric Company, and Mr. Samuel Register, counsel for the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company, in opposition to it.

A vote will be taken on the bill next Tuesday.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

A Bill Relating to the Licensing of Steam Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Special.—Senator Martin, of Virginia, has reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce the bill relating to the licensing of steam vessels. The object of the bill is to provide a legal means of preventing fraud in obtaining licenses by persons applying for license as steamboat officers, and for punishing officers who, after receiving licenses, fraudulently, by forgery, increase the conditions originally stated on the face of such licenses.

The fraud referred to has been of frequent occurrence, and it has been found that there is no legal means of preventing or punishing the same.

Representative Bellamy, of North Carolina, to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Federal Government to construct a bridge across Fishing Creek, within the boundary lines of Edgecombe county, North Carolina.

Several members of the Virginia Republican State Convention are in the city for the purpose of arranging a call for the State Convention.

These North Carolina fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day: W. M. Brockman, Armstrong; C. J. McPherson, Horwitz; H. Kelly, Jr., and J. T. Brown, Allen and R. A. Tuttle, Staunton; J. M. Oast, Norfolk; J. S. Isman, Richmond; Henry Campbell, Norfolk; R. L. Durham, Richmond; and J. L. Lash, of Newport News, Va., are in the city.

HOW MOCCASINS ARE MADE NOW

Business of Which Maine Has Nearly a Monopoly.

ONLY FOOT-WEAR FOR HUNSMEN

The Materials Used Since Moosehide Became Too Scarce and Hard to Find—What Shoepacks and Larigians Are.

When the silent Indian ranged the forests in New England in quest of the game that was his source of sustenance, he wore a foot covering which made his tread as soft as a wild cat's—a shoe called a moccasin, shaped to his foot from a single piece of green moosehide, sewn to a smaller piece at the top of the foot with the sinews of a deer.

Centuries have passed since the savage first fashioned this shoe, but to this day a better foot covering for the hunter has never been devised. Hunters' boots of various kinds are made and sold to city men who go into the woods after big game, but none of them equal for softness of tread the moccasin, which to-day is made in just the same style as in the days when the savage reigned supreme throughout the land. Men have devised machinery for making shoes, but the moccasin has never been made that can fashion a moccasin as well as it can be shaped by hand.

In only a few places in this country are moccasins now made, and most of these places are in New England. The art of making moccasins has been preserved by the Indian tribe of Ojibwa, Mo., and from their progenitors and other Indians, who come from Canada into Maine to hunt, the art of making a really good hunting moccasin was first taught to white men. So well are moccasins made in Maine that those supplied the western Indians by the government are made in the city of Bangor. The real man makes moccasins as his fathers made them, and if he had them it is doubtful if a proper supply for themselves could be furnished by the agency Indians. In these days when the noble savage has degenerated to the meanest of the race, the bounty of the government in red drill overalls and plug tobacco, his traditional footwear comes to him from the factory of a moccasin maker who learned his business in Maine from the wood lore handed down by his forefathers.

Indian hunters. Not only are moccasins sent from Maine to the West for the Indians, but Uncle Sam's scouts in the West and in Alaska, where moccasins are needed in the service, for use on snow, mud and rocky trails, get their footwear from Bangor. The contracts are made for several thousand pairs at a time.

NEAT'S HIDE.

None of these moccasins are made of moose hide nowadays, the material being chiefly obtained from a "neat's hide," which turns the water as well as moosehide, and wears almost as well. The leather is well saturated with fish oil, which gives it a strong smell, but imparts virtues that assist in repelling snow water, which will penetrate ordinary leathers very quickly.

The tannage is known as "Indian Tan." Not only are moccasins made from this oiled tanned leather, but other articles of footwear that may properly be called off-shoots of the moccasin, such as the shoepack and the larigian.

The shoepack is a moccasin with a shoe-top made of the same sort of material as the bottom, and laced. The origin of the word is not clear, though it is derived from the fact that the lumbermen in upper Canada, around Lake Superior, it was brought into Maine by the Canadians, and has become a part of the local vocabulary in the northern part of the State. A city shoe-dealer would make a pair of shoes for a customer wanted should be made to be shown a shoepack. In Northern Maine these useful articles of footwear, based on the Indian's moccasin, are displayed outside every store where lumbermen's or hunter's supplies are sold.

The larigian is a moccasin with a boot-top, and for wear in the deep snow is highly esteemed by many. It is a Canadian article of footwear, and the name seems to be derived from the fact that it is made of a material called "larigian" in the local Maine vocabulary as shoepack. Its origin, however, is not so clear.

While native hunters in Maine wear all three of the foot-coverings described they prefer the moccasin for all-round wear. It is the most comfortable, it is warm, and it wears well. In winter it is worn over three or four pairs of stockings, and a pair of leggings, also knit. This makes a bundle of woolen stuff covering the foot, and maintains warmth even in the coldest weather.

Not a lumberman or guide in Maine is to be seen in winter without his leggings. They are as much a part of his wardrobe as his hat. They are thick and warm, and when strapped around the leg below the knee with a piece of tape are snow-proof.

THE TYRANT CUPID.

Say what you will, Cupid is somewhat of a tyrant after all. He waves his lash of government over the head of every woman who elects him to rule her life. No woman can choose the happiness and honor of widowhood and motherhood without being subject also to his pains and penalties.

But no woman ought to suffer as most do from these ailments and weaknesses which are due to her peculiarly delicate and susceptible organism. Every woman ought to know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure these unnatural and debilitating troubles. It cures them absolutely, completely, permanently. It contains no alcohol to create a craving for stimulants.

It is with heart-felt gratitude that I must tell you that your medicine has done for me what I thought was impossible. I was a sufferer from female weakness. I was all run down. I suffered with sick headache, pains in the back, and I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was then able to take care of my home. My health is better than it has been for three years. Do not know how to thank you for the kind advice you gave so cheerfully.

This grand "Prescription" has accomplished the same beneficent purpose for thousands of women in every corner of this broad land. It imparts health, strength and endurance to the special organism of womanhood and gives tonic vitality to the entire nervous system. Its marvelous properties are more fully described in one chapter of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D., a splendid thousand-page illustrated volume which will be sent free paper-bound for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only; or cloth-bound for 51 stamps.

Obituary.

Mrs. Lettie Newland Lambert.

BRISTOL, TENN., Feb. 2.—Special.—Mrs. Lambert, the young wife of Hon. Geo. A. Lambert, who represents Wythe county, Virginia, in the House of Delegates, died at the home of her sister, here, at 7:20 o'clock this evening, from diphtheria.

Mrs. Lambert came to Bristol recently to visit her sister, Mrs. W. R. Dungan, and was taken ill only ten days ago. She was formerly Miss Lettie Newland. She was a native of Virginia, and her remains will be taken to Wythe county to-morrow for interment.

A. S. Hamaker, a native of Snowville, Va., died here this afternoon of cancer, at the age of fifty-one.

Sims Gregory.

EMPORIA, VA., Feb. 2.—Special.—Information has just reached here of the death of Mr. Sims Gregory, who was a native of this county, and who was taken ill at his father's residence at Reigate, last night, of pneumonia, in the twenty-second year of his age.

Mr. Gregory enlisted in the Spanish-American war and was as a volunteer called for, going with Company I from Franklin, Va., Captain Vaughn commanding.

His father and mother, a sister and a brother, are in the city. The wife and two children are in the city. The wife and two children are in the city.

William Gregory Powell.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Feb. 2.—Special.—Mr. William Gregory Powell, aged twenty-three, son of the late Dr. R. C. Powell, died this afternoon at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Thomas Leadbeater.

Chairs for London Saleswomen.

The first of the new year the seats for shop assistants' act came into force. The new act, which is practically part of the shop-hours' act, is wide in its application, as will be seen from the following clause:

proof. These leggings are knitted by the women in the French settlements in Northern Maine in great numbers, and the amount of work done in them were employed in making factory-knit stockings such as are sold in the cities, the quantity in each leg would make his moccasins, stockings, or leggings over them, the women would not know how deep the snow may be. When it gets too deep for walking he gets out his snowshoes, and on these skims the surface of the white covering of earth as easily as a rabbit.

MOOSEHIDE SCARCE.

Owing to the restrictions that have been placed on the hunting of moose there are not so many moosehide moccasins to be seen in Maine now as in years past. Moosehide was once hunted by the Ojibwa Indians and others for their hides. All the moosehides secured now in a season in Maine would not cut 2,000 pairs of moccasins if each was used. As most of the hides taken are for the manufacture of winter coats, the supply of moosehide being small, most of the moccasins are made of "neat's hide," and sewed with deer skin, cut into strings.

There are but three shops outside of Bangor where a business is made of the manufacture of moccasins. They are all in the region around the west branch of the Penobscot below Twin Lakes. In these shops, which are small places, two or three men are employed to make moccasins for soldiers and lumbermen. The supply of moosehide being small, most of the moccasins are made of "neat's hide," and sewed with deer skin, cut into strings.

The process of preparing the deer hide for making the moccasins is an interesting one. The skin of the deer is cured as "raw hide," and cut into narrow strips while wet. These strips are strung on nails and allowed to dry. They are then transparent, but still have the grain of the hide, and the bottle is filled with water. After soaking for some time they become perfectly pliable, while the ends remain hard. These ends are shaped when the strips, or strings, as they are now, are sewed, or sewing, and form needles to sew with.

Cutting a moccasin is a simple affair. There are but two patterns, one for the sole, which is also the sides after being sewed, and the other for the upper. The relative size of the pattern for the sole is gathered up around the small top piece and crimped, stitch by stitch, a special kind of stitching being employed. The entire moccasin has been made a slit with a round end is introduced, and the toe is further shaped by pounding. The heel is then closed up, and a small ear is left at the bottom by cutting from the heel to the toe, and then by pulling the moccasin on. When this shaped the shoe is complete, except for the string, which is introduced through holes in the top made with a punch. This string puckers the top of the moccasin, drawing it around and over the foot. The string is pulled through the holes in the top made with a punch. The heel is then closed up, and a small ear is left at the bottom by cutting from the heel to the toe, and then by pulling the moccasin on. When this shaped the shoe is complete, except for the string, which is introduced through holes in the top made with a punch. This string puckers the top of the moccasin, drawing it around and over the foot. The string is pulled through the holes in the top made with a punch.

MAJOR DESTROYED.

There were large quantities of raw material and goods ready for shipment in the buildings, which are badly damaged if not entirely destroyed.

The fire was insured in the Virginia State Insurance Company for \$100,000, \$500 of which was re-insured. The loss will probably be in excess of this.

During the night Lieutenant J. D. Haake, of the British Army, which does not go badly out about the wrist by a falling piece of glass. He was promptly treated by Officer Pop Tate, who applied the favorite remedy, a piece of tobacco, which he bound around the wound.

The department was greatly hampered in their fight by the scarcity of water at this point. In this part of the city the pressure is very light, and the supply of water is very limited. The officers, instead of standing, as is customary elsewhere.

Of all the regiments, the Welsh Fusiliers have the most curious army toast. It forms part of the ceremony of the grand dinner given annually on St. David's day. After the dinner, the drum major, accompanied by the goat, the mascot of the Fusiliers, bedecked with rosettes of red and blue ribbon, marches around the table, carrying a plate of leeks. Every officer or guest, who has under his eye before, is obliged to do so, standing on his chair, with one foot on the table, while the drummers beat a roll behind his chair. He is then considered a true Welshman. All the toasts are coupled with the name of St. David. It is much this way that the toast with Highland honors is drunk. Each guest stands with one foot on his chair, one on the table and the pipers—piping parade the room.—N. Y. Sun.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED RELIABLE MAN TO DELIVER and collect. Salary, \$15 per week. Apply to J. H. CLARK, 600 E. 7th St., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 722.

MEETINGS.

The Prudential Banking and Trust Co., Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1900.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1103 east Main street, Richmond, Va., MONDAY, February 5th, at 4 o'clock.

T. A. WELLS, President.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27, 1900.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the VIRGINIA MACHINE COMPANY will be held pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of said company, at its office, 1107 east Main street, in the city of Richmond, Va., on WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and vote upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company, and for other business.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. LUCKE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE HAVE SOLD OUR WALL PAPER business to SAMUEL MOORE, who will continue to conduct the business at the old store, 1234 EAST MAIN STREET. He is a practical workman, understands the business, and with every facility, will conduct it to the satisfaction of all of our old customers.

GEO. W. ANDERSON & SONS, Tel. 121.

BRIGHT BLAZE IN THE EAST END

Armature Manufacturing Company Destroyed by Fire.

DESTRUCTION WAS COMPLETE.

Brave Work of the Firemen—The Material Burned Fiercely—A Truckman's Hand Badly Cut.

A disastrous fire broke out last night about 7:40 o'clock at the plant of the Armature Manufacturing Company, on Williamsburg avenue, which completely destroyed the building.

The Armature Company manufactures roofing materials, paints, etc., etc., which are very valuable and when once caught are liable to consume everything that comes in contact with it.

At about 7:40 o'clock, when the blaze was discovered, the fire had gained considerable headway. An alarm was at once turned in from box 12, corner Main and Ash streets.

Assistant Chief Shaw and steamer No. 2, and truck company No. 2, responded to the alarm, and on their arrival Chief Shaw turned in the second alarm, and after a stubborn fight these buildings were saved. The fight was continued on the main building of the plant, but the flames had gained such a hold upon the inflammable tar, paper and oils that every thing seemed doomed.

Chief Fuller directed screams upon the buildings on the opposite side of the street, and five ladders from truck company No. 2, under Captain Atkinson, were put up.

The streams applied to these buildings prevented their burning fire.

In the rear of the main building is the stables of the company, in which were a number of horses. These were gotten out, and after hard work by the firemen, the stable buildings were saved.

Not long after the arrival of the department the main building fell, but the other buildings were damaged very little.

MATERIAL DESTROYED.

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